

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

August 13, 2020

The Honorable Andrew Wheeler
Administrator
Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Ave, NW
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Administrator Wheeler:

We write to you today to express the urgent need for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to complete its rulemaking process regarding biointermediates under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) Program. As many businesses continue to seek stability and guidance during these unprecedented times, it is imperative that the agency provide greater certainty to this important industry by completing the rulemaking process.

As you know, formal work on this item began in November 2016, when the EPA issued a proposed rule known as the Renewables Enhancement and Growth Support (REGS) rule. Among other items, the rulemaking would provide for biointermediates in renewable fuel production and co-processing cellulosic feedstocks to generate Renewable Identification Numbers (RINs) under the RFS program. Furthermore, it included important provisions, such as the approval of mass balance standards, to account for the content of the fuel that comes from a renewable feedstock. Finally, the EPA completed the notice and comment process on the REGS rule, but the EPA has yet to move forward with the implementation of a final rule – leaving stakeholders with significant uncertainty and impeding investment decisions in our states.

We were pleased by the EPA's decision to issue an update to the unified regulatory agenda in May 2019, which identified the REGS rulemaking – and biointermediates specifically, as an item that it intended to finalize by November 2019. Shortly thereafter, a bipartisan, bicameral group of members wrote to you in July 2019, to request additional information on this topic and urge you to handle this matter with urgency. Lastly, the Senate further emphasized the need for the EPA to take action and included specific instructions on this matter via report language (S. Rept. 116-123) in its Fiscal Year 2020 appropriations bill, which recommended the EPA finalize a rule on this matter as soon as practicable.

In light of this, the recent decision to downgrade this item in the unified regulatory agenda into the “long-term actions” category is concerning and does not take into account the benefits this rule would have on economic development. As noted on the unified regulatory agenda, the decision to include this topic on the list of “long-term actions” indicates this item is still “under

development” and that the EPA “does not expect to have a regulatory action within the 12 months after publication of this edition of the Unified Agenda.” In response, we ask that the EPA immediately reverse this decision and provide regulatory certainty on the issue of biointermediates by finalizing the rulemaking, so job creators can begin to earnestly plan and invest for the future – including their economic development projects in our states.

The continued delay will only result in deferred investments, delayed job creation, and slowed economic growth. Therefore, we urge the EPA to swiftly complete its review of the biointermediates and co-processing rules so projects and investments in the advanced and cellulosic fuels sector can move forward.

Thank you in advance for your attention to this important matter, and we look forward to your prompt response.

Sincerely,



Catherine Cortez Masto
United States Senator



Todd Young
United States Senator



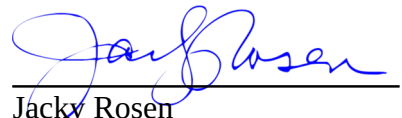
Susan M. Collins
United States Senator



Shelley Moore Capito
United States Senator



Tina Smith
United States Senator



Jacky Rosen
United States Senator



Mike Braun
United States Senator

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

June 11, 2019

The Honorable Andrew Wheeler
Administrator
Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Administrator Wheeler:

We are extremely concerned about the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) recent actions to continue to improperly grant small refinery hardship waivers under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS). EPA's continued manipulation and misuse of the small refiner waiver authority is undermining the integrity of the RFS and disadvantaging farmers.

Biofuels are a key pathway toward decarbonizing the transportation sector while lowering gas prices, driving economic growth, and creating jobs. Every gallon of biofuels we use displaces a gallon of oil and cuts carbon emissions. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) found that first generation biofuels cut greenhouse gas emissions by 43 percent, and Argonne National Lab reports that cellulosic biofuels cut GHG emissions between 70 percent and 126 percent.

Competition also helps to reduce prices, and the gasoline market is no exception. As of June 11, 2019, the price of gas with 10 percent ethanol is 30 cents cheaper than gas without ethanol.

Yet, rather than follow congressional intent in the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) and follow through on the promises made to rural America, the EPA and the Administration are providing waivers, in secret, to help some of the largest oil companies and refiners evade their compliance obligations under the Clean Air Act.

Ethanol prices have fallen to their lowest levels in over a decade. Renewable Identification Numbers (RIN) prices are down more than 80 percent as compared to last year, providing massive relief to refiners choosing to buy credits to comply with the RFS rather than produce renewable fuels. In fact, one oil refiner re-allocated its savings from lower RIN prices and purchased three ethanol plants, calling into question why refineries really needed these savings if they were not being used to lower expenses or pay employees.

Since 2017, refinery waivers have increased to the clear benefit of the oil industry. Over the last two years, more than 50 small refinery waivers have been issued, eliminating demand for more than 2.6 billion gallons of biofuels. There are 39 waiver applications currently awaiting action at EPA. If these are granted, it will only exacerbate this problem.

Every waiver granted negatively impacts the rural economy. At a time when farm family incomes are at their lowest levels since 2006, the improper issuance of small refinery waivers is hurting biofuel producers and farmers across the United States. In fact, Secretary of Agriculture Perdue described these waivers as "demand destruction."

Finally, recent news reports indicate that the EPA's proposal to make the names of refineries receiving the exemptions public may be in question due to White House interference in the regulatory process on behalf of refiners.

The small refiner waiver provision was not intended to undermine the RFS to the benefit of the most profitable oil companies in the world. We request that you cease issuing any further small refinery exemptions, immediately reallocate the remaining gallons, and make public the information regarding any recipients of these exemptions. Thank you for your attention to this critical issue.


Sincerely,


Amy Klobuchar
United States Senate



Tammy Duckworth
United States Senate



Mazie K. Hirono
United States Senate


Richard J. Durbin
United States Senate


Tina Smith
United States Senate


Ron Wyden
United States Senate


Michael Bennet
United States Senate


Tammy Baldwin
United States Senate



Jeffrey A. Merkley
United States Senate



Debbie Stabenow
United States Senate



Sherrod Brown
United States Senate



Kirsten Gillibrand
United States Senate

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

November 26, 2019

The Honorable Andrew Wheeler
Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20460

RE: Docket ID EPA-HQ-OAR-2019-0136-0352

Dear Administrator Wheeler:

We write to comment on the proposed supplemental rule establishing the Renewable Fuel Standard's (RFS) 2020 Renewable Volume Obligations and 2021 Biomass-Based Diesel Volumes. The RFS has proven critical to all of our states in strengthening rural and agricultural economies while helping to ensure a clean energy future. That is why we are concerned that the proposed rule fails to respond adequately to the concerns that have been raised by biofuel producers and others in rural America that depend on certainty in the marketplace.

The proposed rule determines how much biofuel is required to be blended into our transportation fuel supply on an annual basis. While we appreciate the EPA's modest increase of total renewable fuel volumes from previous years, this proposed rule fails to assure renewable fuel producers that the proposed blending targets will not be undermined by the approval of future small refinery exemptions (SREs).

The EPA has asserted publicly that 15 billion gallons of conventional biofuel will be required for the 2020 year, yet these proposed volumes fail to account for the expanded use of SREs retroactively granted by the agency. Since 2016, the Administration has granted 85 SREs, effectively waiving over 4 billion gallons of demand for biofuels.

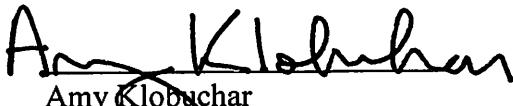
Over the last year, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has reduced its estimates for corn used in ethanol by nearly 229 million bushels. Our farmers are already struggling due to low prices, uncertainty with access to export markets, and erratic weather events that have caused planting and harvest delays and yield losses. The continued abuse of SREs is contributing to the declining economic conditions in rural America.

On October 15, 2019, the EPA announced the details of a supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking. These highly anticipated details fell short of the solution to properly account for waived gallons that was originally promised by the President on October 4, 2019. The proposed supplemental rule fails to account for actual waived gallons by instead using a three-year rolling average of volumes that the Department of Energy (DOE) recommends. The EPA has continually exceeded the DOE's recommendations on waived gallons and there is no guarantee that this proposed rule will reopen biofuel plants and restore integrity to the program.

The biofuel industry supports hundreds of thousands of rural jobs across the country. This Administration's failure to uphold the RFS has already led to the closure or idling of more than 35 ethanol and biodiesel plants, leaving rural America further behind. To ensure certainty to the marketplace and uphold Congressional intent of the RFS, we encourage the Administration to properly account for waived gallons by using the three-year rolling average of *actual* SREs and to increase advanced biofuel volumes for the 2020 compliance year. Our environment, farmers, and rural communities depend on this corrective action.

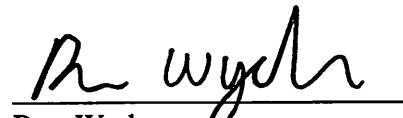
Thank you for your consideration of our comments.


Sincerely,



Amy Klobuchar
United States Senate

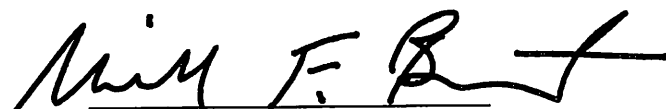

Debbie Stabenow
United States Senate



Mazie Hirono
United States Senate

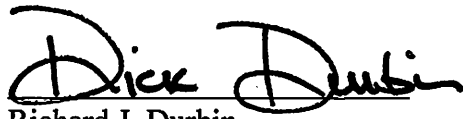

Ron Wyden
United States Senate


Tammy Duckworth
United States Senate


Tina Smith
United States Senate


Michael F. Bennet
United States Senate


Sherrod Brown
United States Senate

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dick Durbin". The signature is stylized, with the first name "Dick" and last name "Durbin" written in a cursive-like script. The "D" in "Durbin" is particularly large and loops around the "u".

Richard J. Durbin
United States Senate

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

July 30, 2019

The Honorable Andrew Wheeler
Administrator
Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Administrator Wheeler,

We write with regard to the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) and the steps the Agency may take to, “...remove potential barriers to the production, distribution, and consumption of renewable fuels...”¹

In the recent Spring Unified Agenda², the EPA indicated the intention to finalize the proposed Renewables Enhancement and Growth Support (REGS) Rule. That commitment was partially realized by including some aspects of the REGS rule in the recently proposed 2020 renewable fuel percentage standards³. We are appreciative of this advancement, specifically the Agency’s decision to finalize a new pathway for the co-processing of biomass with petroleum to produce cellulosic biofuels. However, we would also note that the Agency stated that a regulatory structure for the generation of RINs from renewable fuel produced from biointermediates has not yet been finalized⁴ and comments received on REGS provisions beyond those specified in the proposed rule “will be deemed beyond the scope of this rulemaking.”⁵

Issued in 2016, the draft REGS rule proposed a range of technical fixes, which included proposals to allow biointermediates in renewable fuel production and co-processing cellulosic feedstocks to generate Renewable Identification Numbers (RINs) under the RFS program. For the past decade, renewable fuel producers have sought new pathways, including eligible processes for the production of renewable fuels. However, the omission of biointermediate provisions fails to address a vital component needed by stakeholders to allow for the expansion of advanced and cellulosic biofuels. In certain cases, it may be advantageous for renewable biomass to be pre-processed at one or more facilities prior to being converted into renewable fuel at a separate facility. The EPA should address this important issue and thereby eliminate one of the most significant hurdles facing stakeholders in the advanced and cellulosic biofuels sector.

¹ Renewables Enhancement and Growth Support Rule, 81 Fed. Reg. 80828, 80829 (November 16, 2016).

² See Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Spring Unified Agenda, Environmental Protection Agency, Renewables Enhancement and Growth Support Rule, RIN 2060-AS66 (May 22, 2019) available at <https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/eAgendaViewRule?pubId=201904&RIN=2060-AS66>.

³ Renewable Fuel Standard Program: Standards for 2020 and Biomass-Based Diesel Volume for 2021, Response to Remand of 2016 Standards, and Other Changes, 1-119 (prepublication version July 5, 2019 available at <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2019-07/documents/rfs-2020-standards-nprm-2019-07-05.pdf>

⁴ Id. at 90.

⁵ Id. at 81, n.168.

Therefore, we urge the EPA to handle this matter with a sense of urgency by correcting the omission and sending a clear signal to encourage the continued economic development and job creation in the advanced and cellulosic biofuels sector by the November 30 deadline.

Thank you in advance for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,



Todd Young
United States Senator



Mike Braun
United States Senator




Shelley Moore Capito
United States Senator



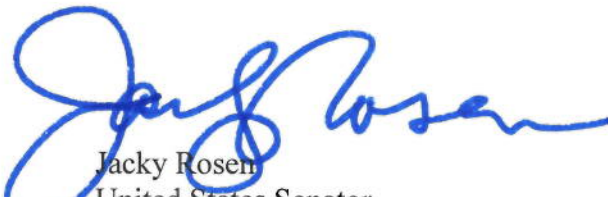
Susan M. Collins
United States Senator



Catherine Cortez Masto
United States Senator



Kevin Cramer
United States Senator



Jacky Rosen
United States Senator



Tina Smith
United States Senator



Pete Visclosky
Member of Congress



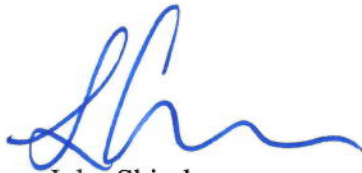
Mark Amodei
Member of Congress



Bob Gibbs
Member of Congress



Robert E. Latta
Member of Congress



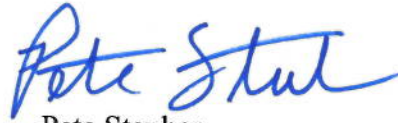
John Shimkus
Member of Congress



Mike Simpson
Member of Congress



Lloyd Smucker
Member of Congress



Pete Stauber
Member of Congress

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

August 13, 2020

The Honorable Andrew Wheeler
Administrator
Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Ave, NW
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Administrator Wheeler:

We write to you today to express the urgent need for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to complete its rulemaking process regarding biointermediates under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) Program. As many businesses continue to seek stability and guidance during these unprecedented times, it is imperative that the agency provide greater certainty to this important industry by completing the rulemaking process.

As you know, formal work on this item began in November 2016, when the EPA issued a proposed rule known as the Renewables Enhancement and Growth Support (REGS) rule. Among other items, the rulemaking would provide for biointermediates in renewable fuel production and co-processing cellulosic feedstocks to generate Renewable Identification Numbers (RINs) under the RFS program. Furthermore, it included important provisions, such as the approval of mass balance standards, to account for the content of the fuel that comes from a renewable feedstock. Finally, the EPA completed the notice and comment process on the REGS rule, but the EPA has yet to move forward with the implementation of a final rule – leaving stakeholders with significant uncertainty and impeding investment decisions in our states.

We were pleased by the EPA's decision to issue an update to the unified regulatory agenda in May 2019, which identified the REGS rulemaking – and biointermediates specifically, as an item that it intended to finalize by November 2019. Shortly thereafter, a bipartisan, bicameral group of members wrote to you in July 2019, to request additional information on this topic and urge you to handle this matter with urgency. Lastly, the Senate further emphasized the need for the EPA to take action and included specific instructions on this matter via report language (S. Rept. 116-123) in its Fiscal Year 2020 appropriations bill, which recommended the EPA finalize a rule on this matter as soon as practicable.

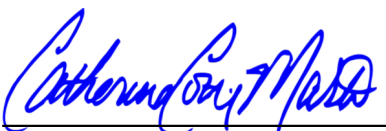
In light of this, the recent decision to downgrade this item in the unified regulatory agenda into the “long-term actions” category is concerning and does not take into account the benefits this rule would have on economic development. As noted on the unified regulatory agenda, the decision to include this topic on the list of “long-term actions” indicates this item is still “under

development” and that the EPA “does not expect to have a regulatory action within the 12 months after publication of this edition of the Unified Agenda.” In response, we ask that the EPA immediately reverse this decision and provide regulatory certainty on the issue of biointermediates by finalizing the rulemaking, so job creators can begin to earnestly plan and invest for the future – including their economic development projects in our states.

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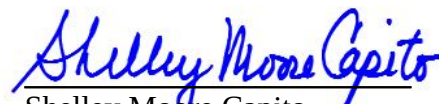
Catherine Cortez Masto
United States Senator



Todd Young
United States Senator



Susan M. Collins
United States Senator



Shelley Moore Capito
United States Senator



Tina Smith
United States Senator



Jacky Rosen
United States Senator



Mike Braun
United States Senator

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

August 6, 2019

The Honorable Andrew Wheeler
Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
William Jefferson Clinton Building
1200 Pennsylvania Ave, N.W.
Washington, DC 20460

Dear Mr. Administrator:

We write to express our alarm with the recent Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) announcement that it would reject a petition by several states and public health groups to ban the pesticide chlorpyrifos. We believe this decision to be reckless and dangerous for the health of both children and farmworkers and contrary to the requirements of federal law. We urge you to reverse course and remove this pesticide from the marketplace without delay.

The Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-170, 110 Stat. 1489) (FQPA) directs the EPA to ensure with "reasonable certainty" that "no harm" will result from food, drinking water, and other exposures to a pesticide. If the EPA cannot make this safety finding, it must prohibit residues and the use of the pesticide on food. The FQPA mandates that the EPA must consider children's special sensitivity and exposure to pesticide chemicals and must make an explicit determination that the pesticide can be used with a "reasonable certainty of no harm" to children. In determining acceptable levels of pesticide residue, the EPA must account for the potential health harm from pre-and postnatal exposures. The economic benefits of any particular pesticides cannot be used to override this health-based standard for children from food and other exposures.

There is no dispute that the EPA has not been able to make this safety finding. In fact, the EPA has repeatedly found that chlorpyrifos harms children's brains at exposures far lower than what the EPA allows. Nevertheless, it refuses to ban this pesticide supposedly because the agency is currently unable to pinpoint the precise exposures that cause this harm. Additionally, the EPA's rejection of the petition to ban chlorpyrifos has been accompanied by a new argument in which the EPA contends that the prohibition on allowing a pesticide to be on our food in the absence of an affirmative EPA safety finding does not apply to its action on public petitions. The EPA apparently now seeks to cast aside public input from its work to protect public health.

The EPA is now seeking to avoid its statutory duties by pointing to a regulation it has adopted that requires petitions to present new scientific evidence to support the requested action. However, the FQPA explicitly constrains the EPA's discretion and prohibits the EPA from retaining tolerances without a safety finding. And in this case, the EPA's own scientists have already found chlorpyrifos harms children's brains. Therefore, we strongly oppose the idea that the EPA can unilaterally over-ride this congressional mandate with an agency regulation.

Rejecting this petition and pushing off further decision until 2022 leaves the public in harm's way from a pesticide that has long been of concern to the EPA for yet many more years. Residential uses of chlorpyrifos ended in 2000 after the EPA found unsafe exposures to children. The EPA also discontinued use of chlorpyrifos on tomatoes and restricted its use on apples and grapes in 2000, and required no-spray buffers around schools, homes, playfields, day cares, hospitals, and other public places, ranging from 10 to 100 feet. In 2015, the EPA proposed to ban all chlorpyrifos food tolerances, based on unsafe drinking water contamination, which would have ended use of chlorpyrifos on food in the United States.

After updating the risk assessment in November 2016 to account for prenatal exposures associated with brain impacts, the EPA found that expected residues from use on food crops exceeded the safety standard. The EPA also found that the majority of estimated drinking water exposures from currently allowed uses of chlorpyrifos also exceeded acceptable levels, reinforcing the need to revoke all food tolerances for the pesticide.

Countless studies, including the EPA's *Revised Human Health Risk Assessment for Registration Review (2016)*, describe the threat of chlorpyrifos to healthy development of children. From these studies, we know that children experience greater exposure to chlorpyrifos and other pesticides because, relative to adults, they eat and drink more proportional to their body weight. A growing body of evidence shows that prenatal exposure to very low levels of chlorpyrifos can lead to lasting and possibly permanent neurological impairments, developmental delay, and attention deficit disorder. In the EPA's revised human health risk assessment for chlorpyrifos in November 2016, the EPA confirmed that there are no acceptable uses for the pesticide and that all food uses exceed acceptable levels, with children ages 1 to 2 exposed to levels of chlorpyrifos that are 140 times what the EPA considers acceptable.

Additionally, chlorpyrifos threatens agricultural workers who apply the pesticide. Farm workers are exposed to chlorpyrifos from mixing, handling, and applying the pesticide, as well as from entering fields where chlorpyrifos was recently sprayed. Chlorpyrifos is one of the pesticides most often linked to acute pesticide poisonings, and in many States that monitor pesticide poisonings, it is regularly identified among the 5 pesticides linked to the highest number of pesticide poisoning incidents. This is significant given widespread under-reporting of pesticide poisonings due to such factors as inadequate reporting systems, fear of retaliation from employers, and reluctance to seek medical treatment.

According to the EPA's own data, all workers who mix and apply chlorpyrifos are exposed to unsafe levels of the pesticide even with maximum personal protective equipment and engineering controls. Field workers are currently allowed to re-enter fields within 1 to 5 days after chlorpyrifos is sprayed based on current restricted entry intervals on the registered chlorpyrifos labels but unsafe exposures continue on average 18 days after applications.

In 2015, leading scientific and medical experts, along with children's health advocates, came together, under "Project TENDR: Targeting Environmental Neuro-Developmental Risks," to issue a call to action to reduce widespread exposures to chemicals that interfere with fetal and children's brain development. Based on the available and peer-reviewed scientific evidence, the TENDR authors identified prime examples of neuro-developmentally toxic chemicals "that can

contribute to learning, behavioral, or intellectual impairment, as well as specific neurodevelopmental disorders such as ADHD or autism spectrum disorder,” and listed organophosphate pesticides, among them. In 2018, leading scientists involved with TENDR published an article in PLOS Medicine that found that prenatal exposure to organophosphate pesticides such as chlorpyrifos, even at low levels that were previously considered safe, are putting children at risk for cognitive and behavioral deficits and neurodevelopmental disorders. The scientists recommended phasing out chlorpyrifos.

The EPA’s decision to reject the petition to ban chlorpyrifos is deeply concerning. It simply makes no sense from a public health or legal perspective for the EPA to continue to resist taking action that would protect children’s brains. If you fail to reverse this decision, more children, farmworkers and American families will be exposed to this pesticide and they will suffer as a result.

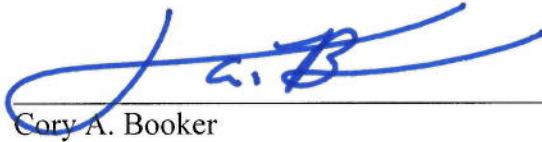
Sincerely,



Tom Udall



Mazie K. Hirono



Cory A. Booker



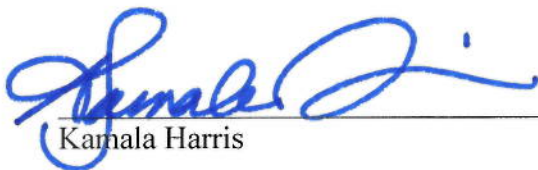
Bernard Sanders



Edward J. Markey




Chris Van Hollen




Kamala Harris




Kirsten Gillibrand


Elizabeth Warren


Robert Menendez


Benjamin L. Cardin


Richard Blumenthal


Richard J. Durbin


Michael F. Bennet


Jeffrey A. Merkley

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

October 22, 2019

The Honorable Andrew Wheeler
Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Ave, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Administrator Wheeler:

We write regarding the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) troubling decision to end negotiations with the American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE) and unilaterally impose a contract on thousands of employees. We urge EPA to fulfill its legal obligation to bargain in good faith and return to the negotiating table with AFGE.

AFGE Council 238 represents nearly 7,500 EPA employees, including some of the most talented scientists, engineers, and environmental specialists in the country. EPA employees across the country directly support EPA's mission to protect public health and the environment. The importance of EPA's mission makes its actions toward its workforce all the more distressing.

After failing to settle a dispute with AFGE over applicable ground rules, EPA abruptly announced earlier this year that it would forego further negotiations, and instead opted to implement a contract over union objections on July 8, 2019. This contract cuts telework and official time, and eliminates employees' ability to challenge adverse actions through the union grievance process. Further, since the implementation of this contract, we have heard concerns from AFGE that union representatives have been evicted from office, meeting and bulletin board space to which they have historically had access.¹ These are sensitive issues that should have been negotiated in the course of good-faith bargaining.

The EPA's actions appear to show a disregard for federal labor-management law. The Federal Labor-Management Relations Statute clearly outlines agencies' obligation to bargain with employee unions and to do so in good faith.² By unilaterally ending collective bargaining, EPA appears to have abdicated its statutory responsibility in order to impose contentious contract terms.

To better understand EPA's decision to end negotiations and impose a contract on its employees, we respectfully submit the following questions, to be answered no later than November 15, 2019:

1. In its negotiations with AFGE Council 238, did EPA ever seek assistance from the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, as is the protocol laid out in §7119 of the Federal Labor-Management Relations Statute? If not, please explain.

¹ Eric Katz, *EPA Unilaterally Imposes New Union Contract Slashing Telework, Easing Firing*, Government Executive. 26 June 2019.

² 5 U.S.C. § 7114(b)

2. Did the White House, Office of Management & Budget (OMB), or any entity outside of EPA provide direction or guidance on the contract terms that EPA has imposed? If so, please describe the nature and source of this direction or guidance.

In addition, please provide all documents and communications created since May 2018 between EPA officials and any offices or personnel within the Executive Office of the President related to federal labor management policies and practices, negotiating collective bargaining agreements with federal workers, or interacting with federal employee unions.

3. Did the White House, OMB or any entity outside EPA provide direction or guidance on EPA's decision to end the collective bargaining process and unilaterally impose a new contract on AFGE? If so, please describe the nature and source of this input.

In addition, please provide all documents and communications since May 2018 between EPA officials and any offices or personnel within the Executive Office of the President related to EPA's decision to end the collective bargaining process with AFGE 238.

4. What discretion did your negotiating team have to deviate from the seven-year contract term, the grievance proposal, or guidelines OMB or any other entity may have issued to EPA management?

As our country faces increasingly dire environmental and public health challenges, EPA must be prepared to meet these challenges head-on. It simply cannot do so with a demoralized and weakened workforce. We urge EPA management to return to the bargaining table to negotiate in good faith. Furthermore, as EPA enters the early stages of bargaining with its second-largest union, the National Treasury Employees Union (NTEU), we hope that EPA will meaningfully engage in those negotiations and avoid further alienation of its workforce.

Thank you very much for your attention to this matter. We look forward to your prompt response. Should you or members of your staff have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Marie Talarico of Senator Peters' Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee staff (marie_talarico@hsgac.senate.gov) or Brian Eiler (brian_eiler@epw.senate.gov) of Senator Carper's Environment and Public Works Committee staff.

Sincerely,



Gary C. Peters
Ranking Member
Senate Committee on Homeland Security
and Governmental Affairs



Tom Carper
Ranking Member
Senate Committee on Environment
and Public Works



Edward J. Markey
United States Senator



Benjamin L. Cardin
United States Senator



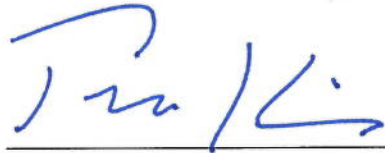
Kirsten Gillibrand
United States Senator



Sherrod Brown
United States Senator



Richard Blumenthal
United States Senator



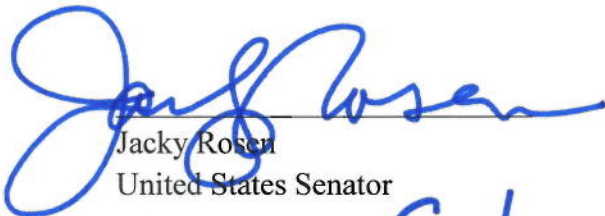
Tim Kaine
United States Senator




Brian Schatz
United States Senator



Jeanne Shaheen
United States Senator



Jacky Rosen
United States Senator



Dianne Feinstein
United States Senator



Tina Smith
United States Senator



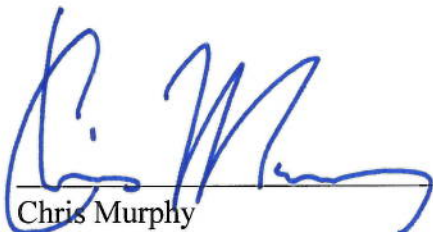
Kamala D. Harris
United States Senator



Tom Udall
United States Senator



Mazie K. Hirono
United States Senator



Chris Murphy
United States Senator



Tammy Baldwin
United States Senator




Richard J. Durbin
United States Senator




Maria Cantwell
United States Senator



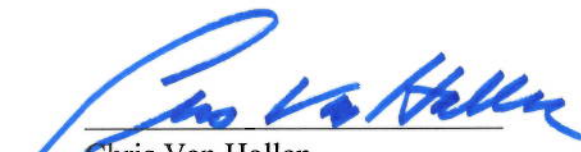
Debbie Stabenow
United States Senator



Robert P. Casey, Jr.
United States Senator




Margaret Wood Hassan
United States Senator



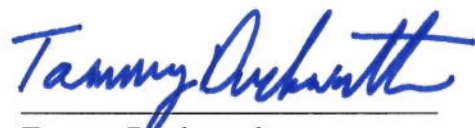
Chris Van Hollen
United States Senator




Patty Murray
United States Senator




Mark R. Warner
United States Senator




Tammy Duckworth
United States Senator



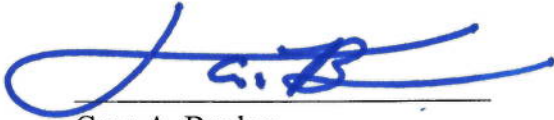
Charles E. Schumer
United States Senator



Elizabeth Warren
United States Senator



Bernard Sanders
United States Senator



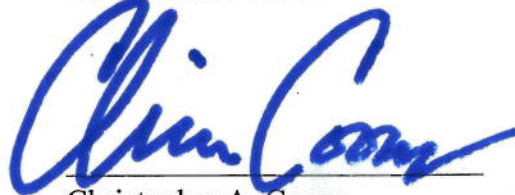
Cory A. Booker
United States Senator



Catherine Cortez Masto
United States Senator



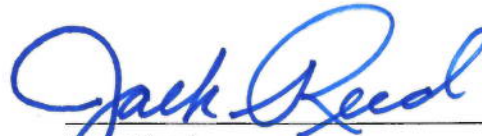
Sheldon Whitehouse
United States Senator



Christopher A. Coons
United States Senator



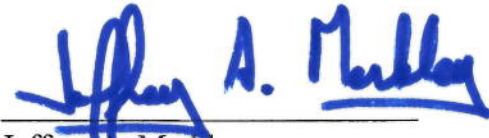
Michael F. Bennet
United States Senator



Jack Reed
United States Senator




Robert Menendez
United States Senator



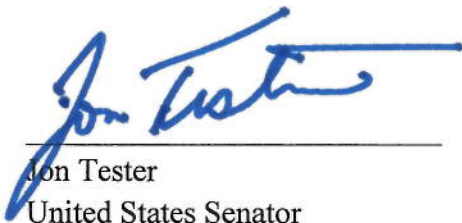
Jeffrey A. Merkley
United States Senator



Ron Wyden
United States Senator



Amy Klobuchar
United States Senator



Jon Tester
United States Senator

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

April 14, 2020

The Honorable Andrew Wheeler
Administrator
United States Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington DC, 20460

Dear Administrator Wheeler:

We write to express concern that in the midst of the COVID-19 epidemic, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is taking actions that will worsen air pollution and – according to recent research – could result in higher death rates among COVID-19 patients. A new study from the Harvard School of Public Health suggests a link between more air pollution and higher mortality among COVID-19 patients.¹ Yet despite this ongoing public health emergency, the EPA has taken steps in recent weeks that will increase air pollution, including rolling back auto emissions standards. Today, EPA announced its decision to maintain current national ambient air quality standards that EPA's own scientists say fail to protect public health – and that research links with higher COVID-19 mortality. The Environmental Protection Agency should be taking actions that will further protect health during this crisis, not put more Americans at risk.

Air pollution in the form of fine particulate matter can be particularly detrimental to human health.² This air pollutant, also known as PM_{2.5}, consists of particles or droplets in the air that are two and one half microns (one-millionth of a meter) or less in width. Because of their small size, these air pollutant particles can travel deep into the respiratory tract, reaching the lungs. Long-term exposure to fine particulate matter can dramatically worsen lung and heart health, causing or aggravating chronic conditions.³ Research from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) indicates that those with chronic lung and heart conditions are at higher risk of severe illness or death from COVID-19 if they are infected.⁴

The Harvard study found that an increase of only one microgram (one-millionth of a gram) per cubic meter of air in fine particulate matter is associated with a 15 percent increase in the COVID-19 death rate.⁵ For example, if Manhattan's air for the past 20 years contained one less

¹ Xiao Wu et al., *Exposure to air pollution and COVID-19 mortality in the United States*. Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health. Available at https://projects.iq.harvard.edu/files/covid-pm/files/pm_and_covid_mortality.pdf

² *Particulate Matter (PM) Pollution*. Environmental Protection Agency. Available at <https://www.epa.gov/pm-pollution/particulate-matter-pm-basics>.

³ *How Does PM Affect Human Health?* Environmental Protection Agency. Available at <https://www3.epa.gov/region1/airquality/pm-human-health.html>.

⁴ *Groups at Higher Risk for Severe Illness*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Available at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/groups-at-higher-risk.html>

⁵ Xiao Wu et al. *Exposure to air pollution and COVID-19 mortality in the United States*. NOTE: The study accounts for a wide variety of potential confounding factors, such as population size, hospital beds, number of individuals tested, weather, and socioeconomic and behavioral variables such as obesity and smoking.

microgram of fine particulate matter per cubic meter of air, the study predicts there would have been 248 fewer COVID-19 deaths in the borough through April 4.⁶

As the authors of the Harvard study note, their results “underscore the importance of continuing to enforce existing air pollution regulation during the COVID-19 crisis.”⁷ Failure to do so could “potentially increase the COVID-19 death toll and hospitalizations, further burdening our healthcare system and drawing resources away from COVID-19 patients.”⁸ Yet in the past two weeks, in the midst of what the Department of Health and Human Services acknowledges is a public health crisis, EPA took steps to loosen auto emissions standards and increase air toxic emissions from some of our nation’s coal-fired power plants steps – steps that will increase air pollution and increase deaths from respiratory illnesses such as COVID-19.

Additionally, earlier today EPA announced its draft decision to leave the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for fine particulate matter unchanged.⁹ Even prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, research showed that this standard for this air pollution does not protect public health. EPA’s own scientists found that the current level is inadequate in January.¹⁰ Now the Harvard public health study on fine particulate matter suggests that reducing this air pollutant could save lives by reducing COVID-19 mortality – yet EPA’s draft decision indicates that it will take no action to lower this standard.

Given the new information regarding this dangerous link between air pollution and worse COVID-19 patient outcomes and the imperative it suggests to enforce existing air pollution safeguards, we request that you respond to the following no later than April 21, 2020:

1. Does the EPA plan to enforce all other existing air pollution regulations during the COVID-19 crisis?
1. Please provide a list of air pollution regulations that EPA expects to propose or finalize during 2020.
2. What immediate actions are being taken by the EPA to improve air quality in specific locales and/or nationwide to improve COVID-19 patient outcomes?
3. What, if any, research has the EPA undertaken on the link between poor air quality and worse outcomes for COVID-19 patients? Is any further research by the EPA on this link being considered?
4. Are you aware of any research or action being undertaken by other federal or state agencies on this link? If so, have you been in contact with these agencies regarding this? How will EPA incorporate the results of this research into pending rulemakings, including any reviews of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards?

⁶ Id.

⁷ Id.

⁸ Id.

⁹ *EPA Proposes to Retain NAAQS for Particulate Matter*. United States Environmental Protection Agency. April 14, 2020. Available at <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-proposes-retain-naaqs-particulate-matter>

¹⁰ *Policy Assessment for the Review of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter*. United States Environmental Protection Agency. January 2020. Available at https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2020-01/documents/final_policy_assessment_for_the_review_of_the_pm_naaqs_01-2020.pdf

5. Are you aware of any research or action being undertaken by other countries on this link? If so, have you been in contact with these countries' health or environmental agencies regarding this?
6. How will this link between air quality and COVID-19 patient outcomes impact future EPA decision-making?

Thank you for your attention to this important matter. We urge you to take immediate action to improve nationwide air quality to ensure better COVID-19 patient outcomes.

Sincerely,

Margaret Wood Hassan
United States Senator

Thomas R. Carper
United States Senator

Michael F. Bennet
United States Senator

Richard Blumenthal
United States Senator

Cory A. Booker
United States Senator

Robert P. Casey, Jr.
United States Senator

Christopher A. Coons
United States Senator

Dianne Feinstein
United States Senator

Kirsten Gillibrand
United States Senator

Kamala D. Harris
United States Senator

Angus S. King, Jr.
United States Senator

Edward J. Markey
United States Senator

Jeffrey A. Merkley
United States Senator

Jack Reed
United States Senator

Bernard Sanders
United States Senator

Chris Van Hollen
United States Senator

Elizabeth Warren
United States Senator

Sheldon Whitehouse
United States Senator

MICHAEL F. BENNET
COLORADO

COMMITTEES:
AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY
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United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0609

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261 RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20510
(202) 224-5852

COLORADO:
CESAR E. CHAVEZ BUILDING
1244 SPEER BOULEVARD
DENVER, CO 80204
(303) 455-7600
<http://www.bennet.senate.gov>

May 20, 2020

Ms. Donna J. Vizian
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator
Office of Mission Support
Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Ave, NW
Washington, DC 20460

Dear Administrator Vizian:

I write to express my concerns about the Senior Environmental Employment (SEE) Program's wage scale that the Office of Inspector General (OIG) highlighted in June 24, 2019 its report. Following this report and the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) subsequent commitment to implement its recommendations, I request an update on the status of the SEE Manual revision that the agency was schedule to release on April 30, 2020.

The SEE Program is designed to connect EPA offices, laboratories, and research centers with older Americans who can offer significant expertise and experience. In Colorado, program enrollees work in three EPA locations, providing vital support to the agency's operations. Their work is especially important right now as recent reports indicate that EPA is relying heavily on SEE Program participants during the COVID-19 pandemic.¹

Despite this program's benefit to the EPA, significant shortcomings exist with how enrollees are paid. As the OIG report notes, EPA has not updated hourly wages since 2010. In the past decade, however, inflation has increased 19 percent and federal employee wages increased 5.4 percent. While grantee organizations manage salaries, the EPA's inaction limits their ability to adjust wages appropriately. The enrollees' ages should not limit their access to fair compensation.

Once EPA implements the recommendations, I am optimistic this program can more justly pay hardworking Americans for their time. I look forward to receiving an update.

Sincerely,



Michael F. Bennet
United States Senator

¹ <https://news.bloomberglaw.com/environment-and-energy/short-staffed-epa-leans-on-older-adjunct-workers-with-no-raises>

United States Senate

April 20, 2020

Andrew Wheeler
Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20460

Subject: Letter of Support for greenUP! for EPA SRA Grant Proposal
Funding Opportunity Number: EPA-HQ-OPPT-2020-002

Administrator Wheeler:

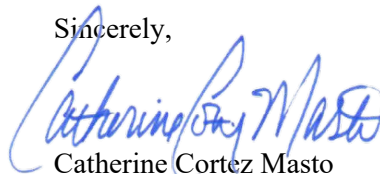
I am writing today in support of greenUP!'s request to secure federal funding from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the Nevada Green Business Program. Given greenUP!'s special emphasis on working with chemical, metal and food manufacturers to encourage operational improvements in energy efficiency, pollution prevention and waste reduction, this request directly aligns with the goals of this federal funding.

greenUP! is working with several partners across the state including Western Nevada College, the Washoe Health District, Truckee Meadows Water Authority, City of Reno, City of Carson City, Reno Sparks Chamber Commerce, and others to support the launch of the statewide green business program and environmental outcomes database launched in 2019. This database collects environmental outcomes for the state and helps businesses to green their operations using an easy to use program called GreenBizTracker, and this grant will provide continued support for this endeavor.

Protecting public lands and the environment is a priority for my state and its residents. As a member of the Senate Democrats' Special Committee on the Climate Crisis, I am working to find comprehensive solutions that prioritize renewable energy and environmental stewardship. This funding will positively affect the state of Nevada by encouraging businesses to take on measurable actions that reduce energy and water usage, solid waste, hazardous waste and greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change. Thus, this program helps Nevada reach its climate change goals.

Please give their application full and fair consideration and if you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact my Grants Director at Trevor_Dean@cortezmasto.senate.gov.

Sincerely,



Catherine Cortez Masto
United States Senator

CC: John Katz, U.S. EPA Region 9, 75 Hawthorne Street (WST-7), San Francisco, CA 94105

United States Senate

COMMITTEES:
FINANCE
BANKING, HOUSING, AND
URBAN AFFAIRS
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
INDIAN AFFAIRS
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Dear Administrator Wheeler,

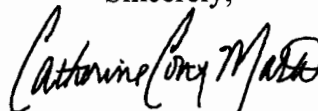
I write in support of the application submitted by the Town of Beatty to the United States Environmental Protection Agency in support of their Recreation Economy for Rural Communities planning assistance program.

The town of Beatty is a small rural community with a population of 1,000 residents. Its retail and residential space is concentrated within one square mile of the 708 square miles that make up the town. Within that square mile, there is a walkable Main Street where food services, lodging, fuel, general retail, and public parks are located. There are several buildings of historical significance on Main Street and decorative street lighting, benches and trashcans were installed along Main Street in 2008. With support from the Recreation Economy for Rural Communities program, Beatty town leaders envision creating a welcoming environment for tourists and residents that will retain the historical feel of Main Street. Tourists come from around the globe to experience the breathtaking views of the area and enjoy the many outdoor recreation opportunities the region has to offer. Visitors and residents alike can find a road or trail within that one square mile and take an off-road vehicle, mountain bike, horse or hiking shoes to explore and enjoy Beatty's vast outdoor spaces.

There are several factors that make this request of urgent importance to Beatty residents. The United States Air Force's proposed land withdrawal, the Fast Act Interstate 11 planning, and an increased interest in mining and business development in the region have brought a new sense of urgency regarding the review and amendment of the town of Beatty's planning documents and goals for the future. The Recreation Economy for Rural Communities planning assistance program will help Beatty preserve and protect its existing outdoor recreation assets during this period of growth and also incorporate new ideas and ways to attract more visitors and expand the outdoor recreation economy. Through this program, the town of Beatty will be able to bring together local residents and stakeholders to develop strategies and an action plan to revitalize their Main Street corridor through the expansion and promotion of outdoor recreation.

Please give fair and full consideration of their application. If you have any questions, you may refer them to Kerry Durmick, Grants Director, at 775-686-5750 or kerry_durmick@cortezmasto.senate.gov. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,



Catherine Cortez Masto
United States Senator

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

BLA
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December 9, 2019

President Donald J. Trump
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We write to express our concern and opposition to your dangerous decision to begin the process of formally withdrawing the United States from the Paris Climate Agreement. Failing to address the worsening crisis of climate change will wreak damages on all Americans for centuries into the future. When you first signaled your intent to withdraw the United States from this comprehensive agreement, you indicated that you would “immediately work with Democrats to either negotiate our way back into Paris, under the terms that are fair to the United States and its workers, or to negotiate a new deal.” We have yet to see any action to honor that commitment.

As the second largest global emitter of greenhouse gases, and the largest historical emitter, it is imperative that the United States assume our rightful place as a global leader in the fight to combat climate change, yet with this action you are ceding American leadership to other nations at great political and economic costs. There is an international race to develop advanced energy technologies. Instead of capitalizing on this economic opportunity, this action to no longer participate in the Paris Climate Agreement places U.S. companies at a competitive disadvantage and effectively offshores American jobs to China and other countries. Moreover, the blow dealt to our national security by surrendering technological prowess to other countries is matched only by the damage caused by abdicating our international commitments made under the Paris Climate Agreement.

The business community recognizes the missed opportunities resulting from your decision and understand the negative consequences associated with losing access to international clean energy markets. More than 2,200 American businesses and investors are committed to upholding the Paris Climate Agreement, and many American companies have urged you to remain committed to the Agreement such as Google, ConocoPhillips, National Grid, Levi Strauss & Co., Morgan Stanley and Unilever.^{1,2} American citizens want you to take strong action on climate change, with roughly 67% of the country agreeing it is the responsibility of the federal government to address the climate crisis, and 64% disapproving of your climate change policies.³ Three out of

¹ *Who's In, We Are Still In* (accessed November 22, 2019) <https://www.wearestillin.com/signatories>

² Veronika Bondarenko, *28 Major US Companies that don't want Trump to abandon the Paris agreement*, Business Insider (Jun. 1, 2017), <https://www.businessinsider.com/companies-dont-want-trump-cancel-paris-agreement-google-apple-exxon-2017-6>

³ Seth Borenstein, Nicholas Riccardi, and Hannah Fingerhut, *AP-NORC poll: 64% disapprove of Trump's climate change views*, AP News (Sept. 12, 2019), <https://apnews.com/82e8e6fd7b43436cbf5208ee1558d6b1>

four registered voters (77%) believe the United States should participate in the Paris Climate Agreement.⁴

This sentiment is also echoed by state and local governments. Since May 31, 2017, more than 400 United States mayors have adopted the Paris Agreement goals for their cities and 24 United States governors have formed a bipartisan coalition to realize the Paris Agreement goals at the State level.⁵ Furthermore, our national security experts frequently conclude that climate change is disrupting military readiness and exacerbating conflicts.⁶

As the 25th United Nations Climate Change conference is underway in Madrid, Spain this week, we urge you to consider the impact of this decision on the livelihood of Americans, the American economy and our national security as it will undoubtedly have long-lasting adverse effects on our way of life and America's position in the world.

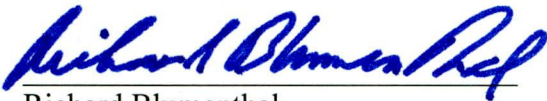
Sincerely,



Jeanne Shaheen
United States Senator



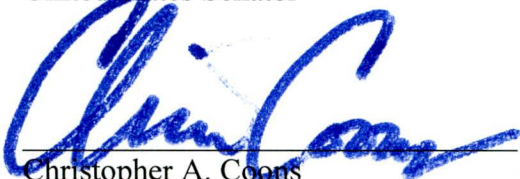
Sherrod Brown
United States Senator



Richard Blumenthal
United States Senator



Richard J. Durbin
United States Senator



Christopher A. Coons
United States Senator



Debbie Stabenow
United States Senator


⁴ [Anthony Leiserowitz](#), [Edward Maibach](#), [Connie Roser-Renouf](#), [Seth Rosenthal](#), [Matthew Cutler](#) and [John Kotcher](#), *Politics & Global Warming*, March 2018, Yale Program on Climate Change Communication (May 8, 2018), <https://climatecommunication.yale.edu/publications/politics-global-warming-march-2018/2/>

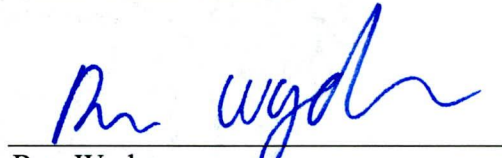
⁵ Richard Nunno, *Fact Sheet - The U.S. Climate Alliance and Related Actions*, Environmental and Energy Study Institute (Aug. 14, 2017), <https://www.eesi.org/papers/view/fact-sheet-the-u.s.-climate-alliance-and-related-actions>


⁶ United States Department of Defense, *Report on Effects of a Changing Climate to the Department of Defense* (Jan. 2019).

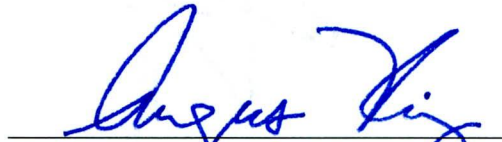

Jack Reed
United States Senator



Kirsten Gillibrand
United States Senator

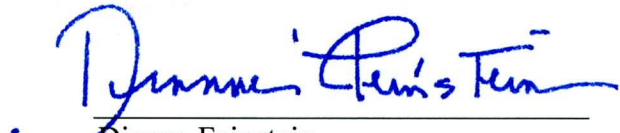

Amy Klobuchar
United States Senator



Ron Wyden
United States Senator


Tom Udall
United States Senator



Angus S. King Jr.
United States Senator



Margaret Wood Hassan
United States Senator



Dianne Feinstein
United States Senator

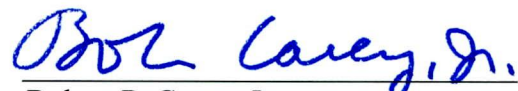

Jeffrey A. Merkley
United States Senator


Benjamin L. Cardin
United States Senator


Elizabeth Warren
United States Senator

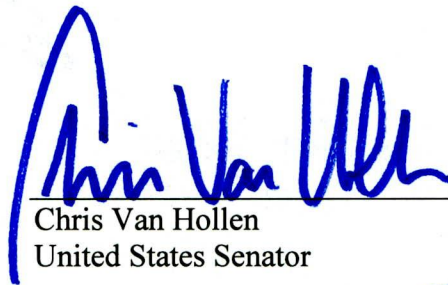

Patty Murray
United States Senator


Mazie K. Hirono
United States Senator


Robert P. Casey, Jr.
United States Senator



Tammy Baldwin
United States Senator



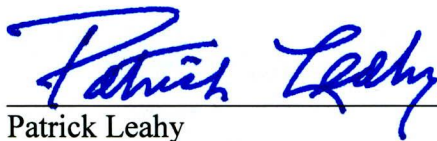
Chris Van Hollen
United States Senator



Catherine Cortez Masto
United States Senator



Brian Schatz
United States Senator



Patrick Leahy
United States Senator



Jacky Rosen
United States Senator

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-2906

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Shanne Shaker

U.S.S.

President Donald J. Trump
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500



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United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

February 14, 2020

The Honorable Andrew Wheeler
Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20460

Dear Administrator Wheeler:

It has been one year since the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) released its agency-wide plan to address contamination from per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). We write to request information regarding the status of the various commitments the EPA made in the PFAS Action Plan and an updated timeline for when the American people can expect these commitments to be met, because we are concerned that many of these commitments appear to be delayed.

As you are aware, communities across the country are struggling to respond to the widespread issue of PFAS contamination. The human health risks from this class of chemicals, which include birth defects, various forms of cancer, and immune system dysfunction, are still being examined, and the uncertainty has caused great concern among our constituents. Private and public sector analyses continue to uncover PFAS contamination around the country. On several occasions we have shared these concerns with you and urged this administration to work with Congress to develop effective solutions that will address the emerging threat of PFAS.

We believe that the PFAS Action Plan is, alone, insufficient to address the scope and urgency of the problems associated with PFAS, and is merely a first step towards doing so. This compounds our disappointment that several of these commitments made by the agency remain unfulfilled.

In particular, the PFAS Action Plan included a commitment to make a proposed regulatory determination on whether to write a drinking water rule for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) in 2019, but that proposal has yet to be released to the public. Even if EPA immediately published a proposal that concluded a drinking water rule was needed, it would still likely take several more years before EPA was able to finalize an actual drinking water rule for these chemicals. Without federal standards in place, many states have stepped in to fill the void by establishing their own regulations.

Establishing a maximum contaminant level (MCL) or treatment technique for PFAS at the federal level is critical for protecting public health, especially since many states lack the capacity to promulgate their own drinking water rules, and regulations to set those standards should move forward without further delay. The prevalence of PFAS in drinking water sources across the country and the potential serious health impacts associated with chronic exposure to these chemicals demand moving forward with sound regulations for drinking water.

Furthermore, through its PFAS Action Plan, the EPA committed to initiating the “regulatory development process to designate PFOA and PFOS as ‘hazardous substances’ under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), which would extend CERCLA order and cost recovery authorities to address communities affected by PFOA and PFOS contamination.” This would allow for the mobilization of assistance to communities affected by contamination from these materials from both industrial and military uses. Yet, despite then-Administrator Scott Pruitt committing the EPA to designating these materials as hazardous substances in May 2018, the EPA has not even sent a proposal to the Office of Management & Budget for interagency review, let alone published it for public comment.

Therefore, we respectfully request that you provide us with a clear status update on the progress of each commitment made in the EPA’s PFAS Action Plan along with an updated estimate for when you expect each applicable commitment, regulatory determination or other action to be completed.

The health and environmental threats posed by PFAS are significant. Communities across America demand that the EPA help protect them from PFAS exposure. They deserve the confidence that their water is safe and free of harmful levels of PFAS contamination.

We look forward to a timely and detailed response on the Agency’s path forward in addressing PFAS contamination. Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,



Jeanne Shaheen
United States Senator



Kirsten Gillibrand
United States Senator



Charles E. Schumer
United States Senator



Tom Carper
United States Senator



Debbie Stabenow
United States Senator



Robert P. Casey, Jr.
United States Senator



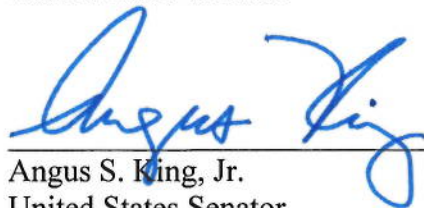
Tina Smith
United States Senator



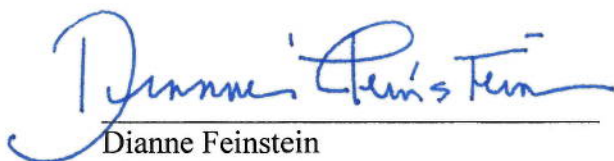
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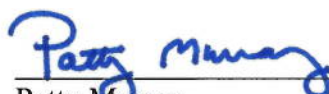
Dianne Feinstein
United States Senator



Sheldon Whitehouse
United States Senator



Amy Klobuchar
United States Senator



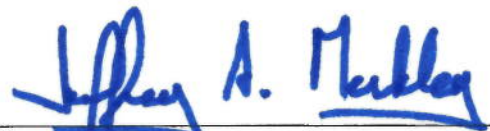
Patty Murray
United States Senator



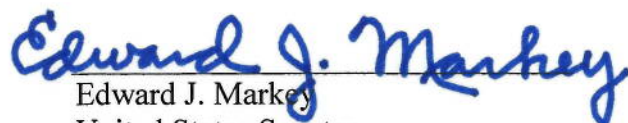
Jack Reed
United States Senator



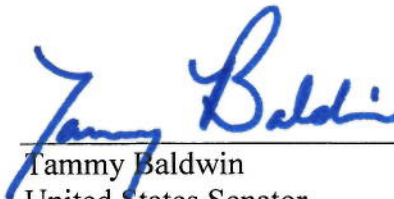
Richard Blumenthal
United States Senator



Jeffrey A. Merkley
United States Senator



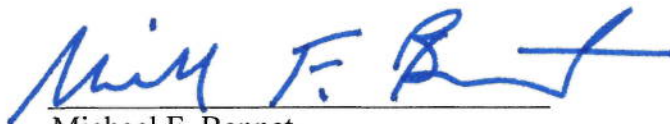
Edward J. Markey
United States Senator



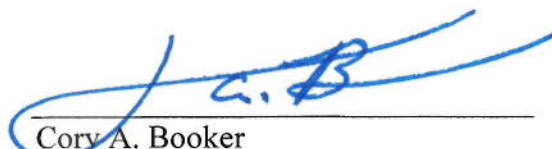
Tammy Baldwin
United States Senator



Richard J. Durbin
United States Senator



Michael F. Bennet
United States Senator



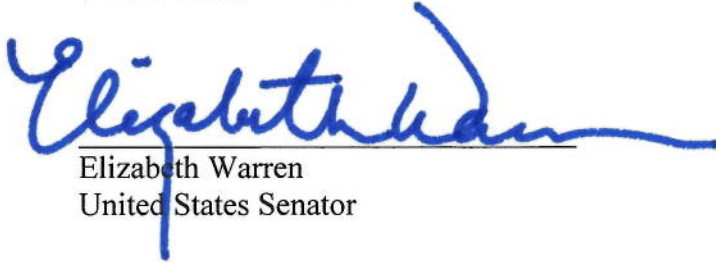
Cory A. Booker
United States Senator



Bernard Sanders
United States Senator



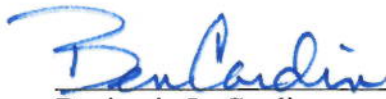
Tammy Duckworth
United States Senator



Elizabeth Warren
United States Senator



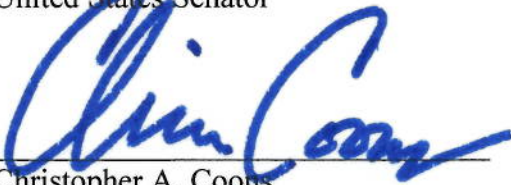
Joe Manchin, III
United States Senator



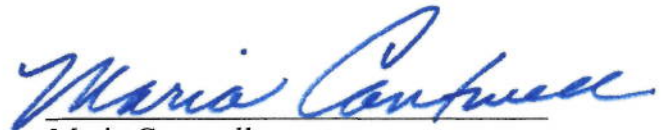
Benjamin L. Cardin
United States Senator



Kamala D. Harris
United States Senator



Christopher A. Coons
United States Senator



Maria Cantwell
United States Senator